

INTIMATIONS

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Victoria Building, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of February, 1918, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, when the subject of the proposed alteration of the Memorandum of Association will be considered.

- "That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following—
- (a) That the word "two" be substituted for the word "three" in the definition of the "Board" in Article 2.
 - (b) That the word "two" be substituted for the word "three" in Article 2.
 - (c) That the word "one" be substituted for the word "two" in line one and two of Article 76 and that the word "other" shall be substituted for the word "others" and the word "his" for the word "her" in line two of Article 76 and the word "member" be substituted for the word "members" in line three of Article 76.
 - (d) That the word "Director" be substituted for the word "Directors" in Article 77.
 - (e) That the word "Director" be substituted for the word "Directors" in line four of Article 78.
 - (f) That the word "signature" be substituted for the word "signatures" in line one two and four of Article 80 and that the word "one" be substituted for the word "two" and the word "Director" for the word "Directors" in line one of Article 81.
- Should the Resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated the 9th day of February, 1918.
By Order of the Board,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to
The Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.
General Agents for the Company.
[120]

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARVIS, MATTHEWS & COMPANY, LIMITED, on THURSDAY, the 21st February, 1918, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on MONDAY, 11th February to THURSDAY, 21st February, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. S. BROWN,
Secretary.
Hongkong, Feb. 4, 1918. [103]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of February, 1918, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 11th February to SATURDAY, the 23rd February, 1918, (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, Feb. 6, 1918. [106]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER 16th February, 1918, the hours for the transaction of business by the Hongkong Savings Bank will be 10 A.M. to 12 Noon every week-day except Saturdays.

The Savings Bank will not be open for business on SATURDAYS on and after 16th February, 1918.

For the Hongkong & Shanghai BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, Feb. 7, 1918. [113]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN & MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Buildings, No. 6, Connaught Road, on THURSDAY, the 28th February, 1918, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1917, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 28th February, 1918, until THURSDAY, the 28th February, 1918, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, Feb. 14, 1918. [156]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Hotel on FRIDAY, the 1st March, 1918, at 12.15 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1917, with the Report of the Directors and to discuss any matter that may be brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 2nd February to 1st March, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Secretary.
Hongkong, Feb. 15, 1918. [140]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. P. G. LEUNG alias LEUNG LIM CHO alias LEUNG NGOK is no longer in our employment since the 11th instant. Henceforth, all moneys in payment of debts due to us by any of our respectable customers should be handed to the undersigned and NOT to the said P. G. LEUNG alias LEUNG LIM CHO alias LEUNG NGOK who has no authority to receive same. The receipts for payments should bear our proper Cash Receipt Chop, otherwise they shall not be treated as valid. This is specially notified so as to prevent any dispute in future.

Dated the 11th day of February, 1918.
WING SUN & CO.,
84 Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, Feb. 14, 1918. [133]

SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE, HONGKONG.

"St. George's Day" 23rd April, 1918

DRAWING OF WAR BONDS

IN AID OF WAR CHARITIES.

\$500,000 (HONGKONG CURRENCY)

or more or less according to subscriptions.

PROSPECTUS.

Tickets \$5 each.
PRIZES to be paid in Bonds of the Hongkong Government 5% War Loan of 1916 (which may be redeemed at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at par) and, in order to ensure that the scheme is productive of "new" money for war purposes, an equivalent amount of the prizes will be paid by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in new British War Loan Stock.

Of the net amount subscribed, 75 per cent. will be distributed in prizes, and the remaining 25 per cent. will be given to War Charities.

The amount to be distributed in prizes will be divided as follows:
First Prize 50 per cent.
Second 15
Third 10
100 smaller prizes ranging in amount from \$5 to \$1,000 to £1,000 to £1,000

Winning Tickets must be presented at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong, during business hours.

Should any winning ticket not be presented before noon, on the 23rd October, 1918, the ticket will be cancelled, and the prize will be distributed amongst War Charities by the Committee of St. George's Society of Hongkong through the medium of the Hongkong War Charities Fund Committee.

The Drawing will be in public in Hongkong, and the date and hour at which it will take place will be notified in due course by advertisement.

The sale of tickets will close in Hongkong on Friday, the 15th April, 1918. Any disputes arising will be decided by the Committee of St. George's Society of Hongkong whose decision shall be final.

The names of the members of the Committee are:
Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYDAY (President),
N. J. STARR, Esq. (Vice-President),
His Honour Mr. H. J. J. GOMPERTZ,
G. S. ARTHUR, Esq.,
H. W. BURN, Esq.,
C. MONTAGUE, Esq.,
W. J. ELLERRE, Esq.,
R. E. B. HANCOCK, Esq.,
L. N. LITTLE, Esq.,
Hon. Mr. H. L. POLLOCK, R.C.,
J. H. REEVE, Esq. (Hon. Treasurer),
JOHN BERRY, Esq. (Hon. Secretary).

Tickets and Books of Tickets can be had on application at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on and after the 8th February, 1918.

H. O. SANDFORD, (Hon. Treasurer),
CHAS. BESWICK, (Hon. Secretary).

St. George's "War Bonds" Drawing.
Hongkong, Feb. 2, 1918. [99]

ALFRED HYNDMAN

43 Wyndham Street

Has for sale

CARBON PAPER at \$1.00 per dozen sheets

RIBBONS at \$1.50 each.

UNDERTAKES to clean and repair

Typewriters at \$12.00 per machine annum.

For particulars apply to the above address.

Hongkong, Nov. 7, 1917. [277]

"To make sales is not enough—you must make friends."



CAPSTAN

NAVY CUT



TOBACCO & CIGARETTES

HAVE BEEN MAKING FRIENDS FOR YEARS

W.D & H.O. WILLS

"Constant growth signifies constant merit."

Capstan Navy Cut and Mixture

Sold in Mild, Medium and Full Strengths.

Capstan Cigarettes—

Sold in Medium Strength only.
Packed in packets of 10 and 20 and in tins of 50 Cigarettes.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

INHERITANCE OF ACQUIRED CHARACTERS.

AUSTRALIAN EXPERIMENTS ON CATTLE.

This is a subject upon which there is much diversity of opinion, with a preponderance of evidence in favour of disbelievers. The stock argument of the latter (says "Bendish" in the "Australasian") is that the habit of removing the tails of sheep has not had the effect of introducing a short-tailed variety. So far as acquired intelligence is concerned, no better example could be quoted than sheep dogs. A pup of an established breed, which has for several generations been well trained to work among sheep, would require little, if any, breaking to make it a useful sheep dog. A noteworthy example of acquired character has recently been brought under the notice of the public by the chief inspector of stock in South Australia, who during the course of his duties at the metropolitan station came across a calf from six to eight weeks old which had been born with earmarks.

In dealing with the subject, this gentleman states that he has during his experience met with other examples of much the same kind, but none in which the earmarks were so conspicuous and so well defined as in this calf, whose ears were divided practically right down to the butt or lug. He states that he has on different occasions seen animals with pieces about the size of a penny notched out of each ear, and others minus the tips of the ears, as though they had been cut straight across. From the same quarter another curiosity is reported, in this instance, also a calf, a fortnight old, the front hoofs of which were solid, although the hind were perfectly normal, that is to say, cloven.

The hereditary results of dehorning were brought under my notice some years ago at Neosfield, in the Singleton district, New South Wales, by Mr. B. H. Dargatzis. Some time previously, when interesting himself in dairying, Mr. Dargatzis set about dehorning all females, irrespective of age or breed. He employed two methods, the caustic treatment upon the young, and the removal of the partially or fully developed horns of the aged by means of powerful guillotine saws. He carefully noted the effect upon the progeny of all cows, and found that it approximately worked out as follows:—The percentage of polled calves from dams which had been treated when young with caustic was nearly twice as high as that resulting from cows whose horns had been removed later in life by means of the saws. Practically speaking, it was as five to one. In the one instance it was nearly 50 per cent., and in the other, fully 25 per cent. This spoke towards proving how easy a matter it should be to cause of time to get rid of horns altogether. The habit of cribbing among horses is believed by some people to become hereditary. Some years ago the "London Field" quoted an

example of this in 45 descendants of one horse. One colt was said to have exhibited the habit at three months old, another at seven months, and yet another at eight months. Five colts became crib-biters between the ages of 10 and 12 months. During the second year of their lives the greater number of the colts are said to have become victims to this habit, one only remaining free from it until after the third year. It would be interesting to know to what extent these colts were allowed to associate with one another, as it has long been an established fact that crib-biting is about the most catching of all habits. With regard to the calf above-mentioned with two solid front hoofs, presumably it went the way of all flesh sent into the market. It is a pity it was not reserved therefrom for experimental breeding. One used to hear much a while ago of a solid-hoofed race of pigs which had been successfully established in America.

AMERICA'S OUTPUT OF SHIPS.

A Washington message dated January 8 says that America's probable output of merchant ships in 1918 "was put at 3,000,000 tons by Mr. Homer L. Ferguson, President and General Manager of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, testifying at the Senate Shipbuilding Inquiry. Estimates frequently made of from five to eight million tons, he declared, were misleading, and should not be permitted to go unchallenged.

The greatest obstacle now in the way of rapid construction, Mr. Ferguson said, was poor housing facilities for shipyard workers. His story of housing conditions at Newport News so stirred the committee that a sub-committee comprising Chairman Fletcher and Senator Harding, was appointed to confer the next day with the proper Government officials with a view to obtaining immediate relief there and elsewhere.

The testimony of Mr. Ferguson, for seventeen years a naval constructor-made a visible impression on the committee, and he was giving evidence most of the day. He did not hesitate to criticize the Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and held them to blame in large measure for the slow development of the Government's programme.

"The housing problem," Mr. Ferguson declared, "is one of the most vital facing the Government in the conduct of the war. You cannot get the ships unless houses are provided for the workmen. We want to add 4,000 men to our force, and there is nowhere in Newport News for them to live. I understand that conditions elsewhere are equally as bad.

COULD PRODUCE 10,000,000 TONS. "There is no limit to the amount of ships this country can build if it really sets itself to the task. The shipyards already built, and those building can turn out 4,000,000 tons of ships annually under proper conditions, and the country could, if put to it, still add other yards and produce 10,000,000 tons a year. But it cannot be done without manpower and manpower cannot be obtained unless housing is provided. It is just as necessary for the Government to build houses for shipyard workers as it is for soldiers. If it does it if it gets ships. If I had the power I would commandeer houses, and think the Government should do this."

Declaring that 3,000,000 tons is the probable maximum production this year, Mr. Ferguson said that Lloyd's special report estimated the steel output at only 2,500,000 tons. Although he did not condemn the wooden ship programme, he said he doubted if the vessels, after they were built, would be fit for trans-Atlantic service. They could be used to great advantage, he said, on coastwise runs.

LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND

"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishing and healthy fish building materials. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Prices \$1.25 and \$2.25

INTIMATIONS

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for ADMIRALTY CHARTS

ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,
High Class English Jewellery

KAIPING COAL

OR ALL HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES

FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE

FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO

DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR

KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION, TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

Pure full-cream milk, enriched with choice malted barley & wheat, in powder form. Keeps indefinitely.



THE FOOD DRINK FOR ALL AGES.

A refreshing and sustaining beverage instantly ready by the addition of hot or cold water only. No cooking. Nourishing and convenient.

Of all Chemists and Grocers, in 3 Sizes: 1/6, 2/6, and 11/- (in England).

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS., ENG.

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

executed at the Offices of THE "CHINA MAIL" LTD., 5, Wyndham Street.

COMMERCIAL FORMS ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAMMES
SHIPPING FORMS WINE LISTS
CIRCULARS MENUS
PAMPHLETS INVITATION CARDS

BOOKBINDING.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition, Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians,

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING, FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, etc., etc.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SHIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS				
NAME OF DOCK OR SHIP	LENGTH ON KEEL (FEET)	EXTRA SPACE (FEET)	DEPTH OF WATER (FEET)	RISE OF FLOORS (FEET)
KOWLOON				
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	270	15 (at bow)	10	7.5
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	270	15 (at bow)	10	7.5
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	270	15 (at bow)	10	7.5
WATERLOO				
Waterloo Dock	475	15 (at bow)	10	7.5
ABERNETHY				
Abner Dock	270	15 (at bow)	10	7.5
Abner Dock	270	15 (at bow)	10	7.5

Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager

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AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"Te-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
A. & C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"KIMHOON" HONGKONG.

FOR SALE

CHUNG CHAU.
FOR SALE.

THE TWO STORED HOUSE ON
CHUNG CHAU known as the
Meadow House.

For particulars apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, Feb. 18, 1918. 159

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned have received in-
structions to sell at their Sales
Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner
of Lee House Street.

MOTOR YACHT
Built 1918, had very little usage.
Hull... ..
Length, waterline 25' 9" over all 25'
Beam... ..
Draft... ..
Motor "Scotch", heavy duty 14 H.P.
Complete with Lavatory, Refrigerator,
a Suit of Sails, and all Accessories.
Price and full particulars may be had
from the Undersigned.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Jan. 9, 1918. 57

TO LET

TO LET.
OFFICES in York Building.
HOUSES on Shamen, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE ENTRY. four very
desirable SHOPS situated in Lee
House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel,
recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars apply
to the Manager, Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.,
40 Connaught Road Central.
Hongkong, August 2, 1917. 2003

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Four roomed houses in Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, August 21, 1917.

INTIMATIONS

THEATRE ROYAL.

SATURDAY, 23rd February.
9.15 P.M. (exceptionally).
Mr. A. P. STOKES, assisted by members
of the Hongkong A.D.C., will present
"ACID DROPS"
"FIVE BIRDS IN A CAGE"
"THE REST CURE"
(by special request).

Booking **MOORE'S**
Tickets... \$3, \$2, & \$1
proceeds go (without any deduction) to
the funds of The Mercantile Marine in
England and Naval Prisoners of War.
Hongkong, Feb. 13, 1918. 151

DANCE CIRCLE.

SPEND A Pleasant Evening.
MONDAY and THURSDAY, 9 P.M.
21, Queen's Road Central, Ground Floor.
(Next door Hongkong Cinema).
Gentlemen, \$1. Ladies Free. [12]

DANCE TUITION.

WEDNESDAY and FRIDAYS 8 P.M.
Ladies, 30. Gent. \$10 per month.
Music Store, 24 Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Private Lessons - 7, D'Almeida Villa.

INTIMATIONS

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that
SEALED TENDERS in duplicate,
which should be clearly marked
"TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF
CASTINGS," will be received at the
Colonial Secretary's Office until noon of
MONDAY, the 25th day of February,
1918, for the supply and delivery of
Iron and Brass Castings, Manufactured
Ironwork, etc., to the Public Works
Department for about nine months
ending on December 31st, 1918.

Each tenderer must produce with
his tender a receipt that he has
deposited in the Colonial Treasury the
sum of \$500 (Dollars Five hundred) as a
pledge of the bona fides of his tender,
which sum shall be forfeited to the
Crown should the tenderer refuse or fail
to carry out to the satisfaction of the
Government, the whole or any portion
of his tender which may be accepted.
The deposit will be returned to any
Tenderer whose tender is not accepted.
The Government does not bind itself
to accept the lowest or any tender, and
shall be at liberty to accept any tender
in whole or in part for any one or more
of the articles offered.

For form of tender and further
particulars apply at this Office.

W. CHATHAM,
Director of Public Works.
Hongkong, Feb. 18, 1918. 157

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNED BEEF
AND
CORNED PORK.
PUT UP IN KEES AND BARRELS
FOR
EXPORT OR STRAIGHTS USE.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location.
ALL KITCHEN TRAYS Pass Entrance.
Electric Lifts, Pads and Lighting.
European Baths and Sanitary Fixings.
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 373.
Telegraphic Address.
"VICTORIA" J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

"REGAL"
RECORDS

8940 "Somewhere a Voice" ... Tenor
Sleep and the Roses ... "
6718 "Little Grey Home in the"
West ... "
To Mary ... "
7078 "Mona" ... "
Ever of Thee ... "
7306 "Thora" ... "
Roses ... "
7019 "The Holy City" ... "
The Star of Bethlehem ... "

THE ANDERSON MUSIC
CO., LTD.

Tel. 1323.

MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL
PILLS

A French Remedy for all Rheumatic
Pains, Gout, Gravel, Sciatica, etc.
It is the only medicine that has been
proved by scientific tests to be
absolutely safe and effective in
all cases of these ailments.

MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL
PILLS

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

W. H. ESLE Indents promptly
executed at lowest cash prices
for all British and Continental goods
including

WILLIAM WILSON & SONS
(Incorporated in Hongkong)
25, ARTHUR LANE, HONGKONG, R.O.
SOLE AGENTS for "ARMOUR'S" Knives

PRESIDENT WILSON TO CONGRESS.

IMPRESSIVE REPLY TO COUNT HERTLING AND COUNT CZERNIN.

PRUSSIA OR THE WORLD'S FREEDOM?

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

New York, Feb. 11.
President Wilson to-day addressed
Congress as follows:—

Gentlemen of the Congress:—
On January 8th I had the honour
of addressing you on the objects of
the war as our people conceive them.
The Prime Minister of Great Britain
had spoken in similar terms on Janu-
ary 5th. To these addresses the Ger-
man Chancellor replied on the 24th
and Count Czernin, for Austria, on
the same day.

It is gratifying to have our desire,
so promptly realized, that all
exchanges of view on this great
matter should be made in the hearing
of all the world.

Count Czernin's reply, which is
directed chiefly to my own address
of January 8th, is uttered in a very
friendly tone. He finds in my state-
ment a sufficiently encouraging
approach to the views of his own
government to justify him in believ-
ing that it furnishes a basis for a
more detailed discussion of purposes
by the two Governments. He is
represented as having indicated that
the views he was expressing had been
communicated to me beforehand and
that I was aware of them at the time
he was uttering them; but in this I
am sure he was misunderstood. I
had received no intimation of what
he intended to say. There was, of
course, no reason why he should com-
municate privately with me. I am
quite content to be one of his public
audience.

Count von Hertling's reply is, I
must say, very vague and very con-
fusing. It is full of equivocal phrases
and leads to it is not clear where. But
it is certainly in a very different tone
from that of Count Czernin, and
apparently of an opposite purpose.

It confirms, I am sorry to say,
rather than removes, the unfortunate
impression made by what we had
learned of the conferences at Brest-
Litovsk. Has discussion and accept-
ance of our general principles led him
to no practical conclusions?

VAGUE AND INSINCERE.

He refuses to apply them to the
substantive items which must consti-
tute the body of any final settle-
ment. He is jealous of international
action and of international counsel.
He accepts, he says, the principle of
public diplomacy, but he appears to
insist that it be confined, at any rate
in this case, to generalities and that
the several particular questions of
territory and sovereignty, the several
questions upon whose settlement
must depend the acceptance of peace
by the Twenty-three States now
engaged in the war, must be dis-
cussed and settled, not in general
council, but severally by the nations
most immediately concerned by
interest or neighbourhood. He agrees
that the seas should be free, but looks
askance at any limitation to that
freedom by international action in
the interest of the common order.
He would without reserve be glad to
see economic barriers removed
between nation and nation, for that
could in no way impede the ambitions
of the military party with whom he
seems constrained to keep on terms.
Neither does he raise objection to a
limitation of armaments. That
matter will be settled, of itself, he
thinks, by the economic conditions
which must follow the war. But the
German colonies, he demands, must
be returned without debate. He will
discuss with no one but the repre-
sentatives of Russia what disposition
shall be made of the peoples and the
lands of the Baltic Provinces; with
no one but the Government of France
the conditions under which French
territory shall be evacuated; and only
with Austria what shall be done with
Poland. In the determination of all
questions affecting the Balkan States
he defers, as I understand him, to
Austria and Turkey; and with regard
to the agreements to be entered into
concerning the non-Turkish peoples
of the present Ottoman Empire, to
the Turkish authorities themselves.

After a settlement all around
affected in this fashion, by individual
barter and concession, he would have
no objection, if I correctly interpret
his statement, to a league of nations
which would undertake to hold the
new balance of power steady against
external disturbance.

WHAT IS AT STAKE.

It must be evident to everyone who
understands what this war has
wrought in the opinion and temper
of the world that no general peace
no peace worth the infinite sacrifices
of these years of turbulent suffering can
possibly be arrived at in any such
fashion. The method of the German
Chancellor proposes is the method of
the Congress of Vienna.

We cannot and will not return to
that. What is at stake now is the
peace of the world. What we are

striving for is a new international
order based upon the broad and
universal principles of right and
justice—no more peace of shreds and
patches. Is it possible that Count
von Hertling does not see that, does
not grasp it, is in fact living in his
thought in a world dead and gone?
Has he utterly forgotten the Reich-
stag resolutions of July 18th, or does
he deliberately ignore them? They
spoke of the conditions of a general
peace, not of national aggrandise-
ment, or of arrangements between
state and state. The peace of the
world depends upon the just settle-
ment of each of the several problems
to which I adverted in my recent
address to the Congress. I, of course,
do not mean that the peace of the
world depends upon the acceptance
of any particular set of suggestions
as to the way in which those prob-
lems are to be dealt with. I mean
only that those problems, each and
all, affect the whole world; that
unless they are dealt with in a spirit
of unselfish and unbiased justice,
with a view to the wishes, the
natural connections, the racial aspira-
tions, the security, and the peace
of mind of the peoples involved,
no permanent peace will have
been attained. They cannot be
discussed separately or in corners.
None of them constitutes a private
or separate interest from which the
opinion in the world may be shut out.
Whatever affects the peace of man-
kind, and nothing settled by military
force, if settled wrong, is settled at
all. It will presently have to be
re-opened.

WORLD IN JUDGMENT.

Is Count von Hertling not aware
that he is speaking in the court of
mankind, that all the awakened
nations of the world now sit in judg-
ment on what every public man, of
whatever nation, may say on the
issues of a conflict which has spread
to every region of the world? The
Reichstag resolutions of July 18th
themselves frankly accepted the decision
of that court. There shall be no
annexations, no contributions, no
punitive damages. Peoples are not
to be handed about from one sov-
ereign to another by an international
conference or an understanding
between rivals and antagonists.
National aspirations must be respec-
ted; people may now be dominated
and governed only by their own con-
sent. "Self-determination" is not
a mere phrase. It is an imperative
principle of action which statesmen
will henceforth ignore at their peril.
We cannot have general peace, for
the asking, or by the mere arrange-
ments of peace conferences. It can-
not be pieced together out of
individual understandings between
powerful States. All the parties to
this war must join in the settlement
of every issue anywhere involved in
it, because what we are seeking is a
peace that we can all unite to
guarantee and maintain, and every
item of it must be submitted to the
common judgment whether it be right
and fair, an act of justice, rather than
a bargain between sovereigns.

The United States has no desire to
interfere in European affairs or to act
as arbiter in European territorial dis-
putes. She would disdain to take
advantage of any internal weakness
or disorder to impose her own will
upon another people. She is quite
ready to be shown that the settle-
ments she has suggested are not the
best or the most enduring. They are
only her own provisional sketch of
principles and of the way on which
they should be applied. But she
entered this war because she was
made a partner, whether she should
wield or not, in the sufferings and
injustices inflicted by the military
masters of Germany against the
peace and security of mankind; and
the conditions of peace will touch her
as nearly as they will touch any other
nation to which is entrusted a leading
part in the maintenance of civiliza-
tion. She cannot see her way to
peace until the causes of this war are
removed, its renewal rendered as
nearly as may be impossible.

SMALL NATIONS' RIGHTS.

This war has its roots in the dis-
regard of the rights of small nations
and of nationalities which lacked the
union and the force to make good
their claim to determine their own
allegiance and their own forms of
political life.

Covenants must now be entered
into which will render such things
impossible for the future, and those
covenants must be backed by the
united force of all the nations that
are willing to maintain in a
treaty of any kind. If territorial
settlements and the political relations
of great populations which have not
the organized power to resist are to
be determined by the contracts of the
powerful Governments which con-
sider themselves most directly affect-
ed, as Count von Hertling proposes,
why may not economic questions
also?

It has come about in the altered
world in which we now find ourselves
that justice and the rights of peoples
affect the whole field of inter-
national dealings as much as access
to raw materials and fair and equal
conditions of trade. Count von Hert-
ling wants the essential bases of
commercial and industrial life to be
safeguarded by common agreements
and guarantees, but he cannot expect
that to be conceded him if the other
matters to be determined by the
articles of peace are not handled in
the same way as items in the final
accounting. He cannot ask the
benefits of common agreement in the
one field without according it in the
other. I take it for granted that he
sees that separate and selfish com-
pacts with regard to trade and the
essential materials of manufacture
would afford no foundation for peace.
Neither, he may rest assured, will
separate and selfish compacts with
regard to provinces and peoples.

Count Czernin seems to see the
fundamental elements of peace with
clear eyes and does not seem to
obscure them. He sees that an
independent Poland made up of all
the indisputably Polish peoples who
lie contiguous to one another, is a
matter of European concern and
must, of course, be conceded; that
Belgium must be evacuated and
restored, no matter what sacrifices
and concessions that may involve;
and that national aspirations must be
satisfied, even within his own Empire,
in the common interest of Europe and
mankind. If he is silent about ques-
tions which touch the interest and
purpose of his Allies, more clearly
than they touch those of Austria only,
it must, of course, be because he feels
constrained, I suppose, to defer to
Germany and Turkey in the circum-
stances. Seeing and conceding, as
he does, the essential principles
involved and the necessity of candidly
applying them, he naturally feels that
Austria can respond to the purpose of
peace as expressed by the United
States with less embarrassment than
could Germany. He would probably
have gone much further had it not
been for the embarrassments of Aus-
tria's alliances and of her dependence
upon Germany.

A SIMPLE TEST.

After all, the test of whether it is
possible for either Government to go
any further in this comparison of
views is simple and obvious. The
principles to be applied are these:—

- (1) That each part of the final
settlement must be based upon the
essential justice of that particu-
lar case and upon such adjust-
ments as are most likely to bring
a peace that will be permanent;
- (2) That peoples and provinces are
not to be bartered about from
sovereignty to sovereignty as if
they were mere chattels and
pawns in a game, even the great
game; now forever discredited, of
the balance of power; but that;
- (3) Every territorial settlement
involved in this war must be
made in the interest and for the
benefit of the populations con-
cerned, and not as a part of any
mere adjustment or compromise
of claims amongst rival States;
- (4) That all well-defined national
aspirations shall be accorded the
utmost satisfaction that can be
accorded them without introduc-
ing new or perpetuating old ele-
ments of discord and antagonism
that would be likely in time to
break the peace of Europe and
consequently of the world.

A general peace erected upon such
foundations can be discussed. Until
such a peace can be secured we have
no choice but to go on. So far as we
can judge, these principles that we
regard as fundamental are already
everywhere accepted as imperative
except among the spokesmen of the
military and annexationist parties in
Germany. If they have anywhere
else been rejected, the objections have
not been sufficiently numerous or
influential to make their voices
audible. The tragical circumstance
is that this one party in Germany is
apparently willing and able to send
millions of men to their death to pre-
vent what all the world now sees to
be just.

NO TURNING BACK.

I would not be a true spokesman
of the people of the United States
if I did not say once more that we
entered this war upon no small occa-
sion, and that we can never turn
back from a course chosen upon prin-
ciple. Our resources are in part
mobilized now, and we shall not
pause until they are mobilized in
their entirety. Our armies are rap-
idly going to the fighting front, and
will go more and more rapidly. Our
whole strength will be put into this
war of emancipation—emancipation
from the threat and attempted mas-
tery of selfish groups of autocratic
rulers, whatever the difficulties and
present partial delays.

We are indomitable in our power
of independent action and can in no
circumstances consent to live in a
world governed by intrigue and force.
We believe that our own desire for
a new international order under which
reason and justice and the common
interests of mankind shall prevail in
the desire of enlightened men every-
where. Without that new order, the
world will be without peace, and
human life will lack favorable con-
ditions of existence and development.

INTIMATIONS

Quality.

With **LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE**,
a few drops sprinkled over the meat,
fish or cheese, &c., are all that is
required to impart the most delicious
piquancy and flavour.

The **QUALITY** and concentration of its
Ingredients make a little of this sauce go
a long way.

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Hongkong, March 20, 1916.

WAI KEE.

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HONGKONG
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TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation free.

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SANTAL
CAPSULES

Marc Savaresse, Chemist, Paris
Of all Chemists, Made in London

Having set our hand to the task of
achieving it, we shall not turn back.
I hope that it is not necessary for
me to add that no word of what I
have said is intended as a threat,
that is not the temper of our people.
I have spoken, thus, only that the
whole world may know the spirit
of America. It will never be
used in aggression or for the aggrand-
isement of any selfish interest of
our own. It springs out of a belief
and is for the service of freedom.

YOUR EYES
SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.

At the first symptom
of eye strain you should
consult us. We test
eyes scientifically and fit
glasses to individual re-
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Gives immediate relief in all
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Price: 50 cents and \$1.00
per Bottle.

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Telephone 16.

Today's Advertisements

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.
SCHOOL WILL RESUME work on
MONDAY, February 25th, at
8.15 a.m.
Students who wish to enter should
call upon the Warden on SATURDAY
MORNING, February 23, at 9.30 a.m.
Hongkong, Feb. 19, 1918. 144

HONGKONG HOTEL.

RACE WEEK.

DINNER DANCES

will be held on the following nights,
open to Residents and Diners in the
Hotel—

MONDAY, 25th February,
TUESDAY, 26th February,
WEDNESDAY, 27th February,
and
SATURDAY, 2nd March.

Table d'Hôte Menus will be served as
follows—

GRILL ROOM \$3.50 per head.
DINING ROOM \$2.50 per head.

(The Ordinary Grill Room "à la
Carte" Menu will be withdrawn on each
of the above evenings.)

The usual bi-weekly Tea Dances
WILL NOT BE HELD on the follow-
ing days—

FRIDAY, 22nd February,
and
TUESDAY, 26th February,
but will be RESUMED on—

FRIDAY, 1st March.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

Hongkong, Feb. 19, 1918. 145

THE CALENDAR.

MEMO. FOR TO-DAY.

9 a.m.—Lecture by Col. John Ward,
M.P., at City Hall.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20.—

11 a.m.—Extraordinary General Meet-
ing of the Kowloon Land & Building
Co., Ltd.

THURSDAY, Feb. 21.—

Noon.—Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf
& Godown Co.'s meeting.

FRIDAY, Feb. 22.—

Hongkong Stock Exchange Settlement
Day.

SATURDAY, Feb. 23.—

12 noon.—Hongkong & Shanghai Bank
meeting at City Hall.

8.15 p.m.—Dramatic entertainment at
Theatre Royal by Mr. A. P. Stokes
and members of the A.D.C.

SUNDAY, Feb. 24.—

Hongkong Jockey Club Races.

TUESDAY, Feb. 25.—

Second day of Races.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26.—

Third day of Races.

THURSDAY, Feb. 27.—

12.30 a.m.—Meeting of China Provi-
dential Loan & Mortgage Co.

FRIDAY, March 1.—

12.15 p.m.—Hongkong Hotel Co.'s
half-yearly meeting of shareholders.

THE CHINA MAIL.

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should
be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their
names and addresses with any communi-
cation addressed to the Editor, not necessarily
for publication, but as evidence of good
faith.

All letters for publication should be
written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be
addressed to THE MANAGER.

Use of subscription to "China Mail" is
\$35 per annum; per quarter and per month
very low.

The "China Mail" is delivered free to
subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.

Postage is charged at the rate of fifty
cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the "China
Mail" should be sent as soon as possible to
the Editor, not later than 10 a.m. on the day
of issue.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland
China Mail" is \$15 per annum; postage
\$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty
five cents each.

Advertisements and notices to advertise
goods, on pages 2, 3, 4, and 5, should be
sent to the Editor, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Advertisements and notices to advertise
goods, on pages 6, 7, 8, and 9, should be
sent to the Editor, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Advertisements and notices to advertise
goods, on pages 10, 11, 12, and 13, should be
sent to the Editor, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Advertisements and notices to advertise
goods, on pages 14, 15, 16, and 17, should be
sent to the Editor, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Advertisements and notices to advertise
goods, on pages 18, 19, 20, and 21, should be
sent to the Editor, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Advertisements and notices to advertise
goods, on pages 22, 23, 24, and 25, should be
sent to the Editor, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Advertisements and notices to advertise
goods, on pages 26, 27, 28, and 29, should be
sent to the Editor, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Advertisements and notices to advertise
goods, on pages 30, 31, 32, and 33, should be
sent to the Editor, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Advertisements and notices to advertise
goods, on pages 34, 35, 36, and 37, should be
sent to the Editor, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Advertisements and notices to advertise
goods, on pages 38, 39, 40, and 41, should be
sent to the Editor, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Advertisements and notices to advertise
goods, on pages 42, 43, 44, and 45, should be
sent to the Editor, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Advertisements and notices to advertise
goods, on pages 46, 47, 48, and 49, should be
sent to the Editor, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Advertisements and notices to advertise
goods, on pages 50, 51, 52, and 53, should be
sent to the Editor, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Advertisements and notices to advertise
goods, on pages 54, 55, 56, and 57, should be
sent to the Editor, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Advertisements and notices to advertise
goods, on pages 58, 59, 60, and 61, should be
sent to the Editor, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Advertisements and notices to advertise
goods, on pages 62, 63, 64, and 65, should be
sent to the Editor, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Advertisements and notices to advertise
goods, on pages 66, 67, 68, and 69, should be
sent to the Editor, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Advertisements and notices to advertise
goods, on pages 70, 71, 72, and 73, should be
sent to the Editor, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Advertisements and notices to advertise
goods, on pages 74, 75, 76, and 77, should be
sent to the Editor, not later than 11.30 a.m.

opinion it is essential that its mem-
bers should do more than pay the
annual subscription "for the good of
the cause." A lively interest in
the work of the Association, is
required and we venture to offer the
suggestion that this interest would
be stimulated by general meetings
called whenever subjects of general
interest arise on which the Committee
propose to take action.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The *a.s. Chikuen Maru* which was
sent to search for the N. Y. K. *a.s.*
Hidachi Maru has returned to Japan, her
search being without result.

The fortnightly meeting of the
Union Church Guild will be held to-
night, at 9 p.m., in the Lecture
Hall, Kennedy Road. Right Rev. the
Bishop of Victoria will lecture, his sub-
ject being "Experiences of Missionary
Travel." The public are invited to this
lecture.

A telegram to Japan states that
the United States Government pro-
poses to raise railway freight as a
war measure. The freight rate of
imports from the Orient will be raised
25 per cent and of exports to the Orient
30 to 40 per cent, to be effective from
the 15th March.

To-night's meeting in the City
Hall to be addressed by Lt.-Col. John
Ward, M.P., under the auspices of the
Church of England Men's Society on
"The Labour Movement, Past and Pre-
sent" promises to be of great interest.
Col. Ward has kindly promised to
answer questions which may be put to
him at the close of his address. The
meeting commences at 9 p.m.

Among the names mentioned in
the recent dispatches of Field-
Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, for dis-
tinguished and gallant conduct and
devotion to duty are those of these
Shanghai residents:—Captain A. F.
Gimson, M.C. (late of the Public
Works Department, S.M.C.), Captain
C. A. McLellan (formerly Officer
Commanding the Light Horse) and
Captain S. R. Sebastian, M.C.
(Messrs. Platt, Macleod & Wilson).

H.B.M.'s Consul-General at
Tientsin has stated, for the informa-
tion of those residents of Tientsin
who signed the petition for amal-
gamation to His Majesty's Minister
in October last, that he has received
instructions from the British Minis-
ter to devise and draft, preferably in
conference with the Councils of the
several Municipal areas, a scheme
for the Amalgamation of the British
Municipal areas at Tientsin into a
single Municipality, along the lines
of the petition. H.B.M.'s Consul-
General is now in communication
with the two Councils with a view
to carrying out these instructions.
The scheme, in its final form, will
be submitted to H.B.M.'s Minister
at Peking for consideration and
approval.

THE DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF MACAO.

Bishop Pozzoni, Vicar Apostolic of
Hongkong, to-day issued the follow-
ing Express—

"The sad news of the death of
the Right Reverend Jose Paulino
d'Azevedo e Castro, the learned
Bishop of Macao, falls as a very
heavy blow on the hearts of us all.
If we consider his virtues,
especially his patience and resig-
nation in the endurance of the pains
caused by his chronic ailments, we
may presume that he is already
among the Blessed. The Church,
however, wishes us to pray for his
soul in case it has not yet been ad-
mitted to the Beatific Vision owing
to the shortcomings into which even
a 'just man' shall fall. For this
purpose a solemn Pontifical Requiem
Mass will be sung in our Cathedral
at 7.30 a.m. on Monday next, the
25th instant, that being the seventh
(free) day after his death."

We earnestly invite all the faith-
ful of the Colony, especially the
members of the Portuguese Com-
munity, to attend this service, not
only in order to support the soul of
the deceased, but also as a public
manifestation of respect towards
him.

COMPANY MEETING.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

The ninety-eighth ordinary meeting
of the above Company was held at the
Office of the Company to-day at noon.

Mr. R. SHAWAN presided, and there
were present the Hon. Mr. P. H.
Holvoyak, Mr. H. W. Looker, Mr. S. H.
Dodwell, Sir Robert Ho Tung and Mr.
D. Landale (Director), Mr. J. Arnold
(Acting-Secretary) and Messrs T. F.
Hough, M. S. Northcott, F. Maitland,
C. M. Edie, A. E. Crapnell, C. B. Buyers,
J. M. V. Figueiredo, A. J. D. Eze, W.
A. Valentine, J. M. S. do Rosario,
J. W. Taylor, A. E. Griffin, E. Tester,
Chan Sui Ki and J. M. Alves.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,
The Report and Accounts having been
in your possession for some days, you
will doubtless allow me to follow the
usual custom of taking them as read.
Your Directors regret the report placed
before you is such a poor one. The
unfavourable result of the year's work-
can be accounted for by the abnormal
conditions under which our trade has
been carried on and by heavily increased
expenditure in insurance rates, coal
supply, docking and repairs charges.
The gross earnings of our steamers,
although not equal to those of 1916,
have been maintained at the average of
the previous five years. The causes of
the heavy falling off in our profits were
fully explained to you at the two
previous Shareholders' meetings; it
is needless, therefore, to enlarge on
the subject now. Suffice it to say
that while competition over-burdened
the river trade with tonnage far in
excess of its requirements, low rates
must of necessity prevail and profitable
working cannot be looked for. Endeav-
ours are now being made with the
owners of native-owned steamers and
the Railway Administration to increase
passenger fares to meet the enormous
increases in running expenses. The
proposed arrangement has been approved
by all parties, except the Chinese
Section of the Canton-Kowloon Railway,
but your Directors trust the negotia-
tions now in progress will be satis-
factorily concluded. The superstructure
of *a.s. "Sui An"*, destroyed by fire in
1916 was reconstructed and completed
in June last. In April, the *a.s. "Houan"*
collided with a steamer, *"Houan"*
damaged her paddle, which necessitated
her withdrawal from the Canton line for
over two months. The cost of repairs
formed a claim on the Underwriters.

Owing to the decline both in the
freight and passenger trade between
Hongkong and Macao, your Directors
decided to lay up the *a.s. "Taishan"* in
October, and to replace her by the *a.s.*
"*Sui An*," a boat more economical and
suitable to present conditions. Your
Directors have had a good deal of dis-
cussion as to the disposal of the *a.s. "Taishan"*
and negotiations to this end are now
being carried on. For many years
past the Company has had to contend
on the Canton-Macao line with in-
creasing tonnage, said to be subsidized
by certain interests at Macao, and your
Directors finally decided it would be a
better policy to withdraw from this
trade, leaving the *a.s. "Houan"* to
the West River Services continuing to
give very poor and unsatisfactory re-
sults, owing to the unstable state of this
part of the country, your Directors and
the Joint Owners of the *a.s. "Sainam"*,
"*Nanning*," "*Lintan*," and "*Banxi*"
accepted an offer from a Chinese
Syndicate to dispose of the vessels and
their property at Wuchow. The book
profit derived from this sale amounting
to \$51,135.91 has been placed to the
credit of Profit and Loss Account.

During the year the Company's
vessels have been docked for general
overhaul, repairs and Government
survey. Turning to the Balance Sheet,
you will notice that Depreciation and
Insurance Fund has been subdivided in
two separate accounts: "Insurance and
Underwriting Account" and "Deprecia-
tion Fund." The amount standing at
credit of the former account is sufficient
to cover the proportion of marine insur-
ance carried by the Company on its fleet.
To meet the depreciation in market
values of the Company's investments in
Public Companies, your Directors have
transferred from Depreciation
Fund to Investment Fluctuation Ac-
count the sum of \$50,000. You will
doubtless not approve the action of your
Directors in following the example of
other local companies in making a
contribution of \$5,000 on behalf of the
Company to the fund in aid of War
Charities. I will not detain you with
further remarks, but after proposing
the adoption of the report and accounts
as presented, I shall be pleased to an-
swer any question in connection therewith
which shareholders may wish to ask.

I now move a resolution of
account for the year ended 31st De-
cember, 1917, by and the same are
hereby adopted.

Mr. P. P. HONG, seconded, and the
motion was carried.

Mr. M. S. NORTHCOTE proposed and
Mr. F. FIGUEIREDO seconded the re-
solution of the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holvoyak
and Mr. R. Shawan, to the Board of
Directors, and the motion was carried.

Mr. F. MAITLAND proposed the
confirmation of the election of the Hon. Mr. D.
Landale and the motion was carried.

Mr. ROZARIO proposed and Mr. A.
CHAIKILL seconded the resolution of
Mr. A. R. Lowe and Mr. G. Bernard
Brown as auditors for the ensuing year,
and the motion was carried.

The CHAIRMAN then announced that
the dividend for 1917 was 10 per cent
on the paid-up capital of \$1,000,000, and
that the same would be paid on the 1st
of March next.

The CHAIRMAN then said he would
be glad to see the shareholders at the
annual meeting on the 25th instant.

The meeting terminated at 1.15 p.m.

The CHAIRMAN.—The business of the
meeting is finished now, but we will
hear what you have to say.

Captain MORGAN said he wanted to
ask—

(1) In view of the reduction in the
dividend will the Board explain why
Mr. Clarke has been granted, before
his time, twelve months' leave on full pay? Will the
Directors explain how it is that he
has been granted so many months of
leave with full pay?

(2) Can the Board explain why the
Tai Shas was built, or rather taken
over, when she did not come up to
specification and how much money
has been lost in running this vessel?

(3) Do the Directors know that the
ship-stewards of the vessels have
been paying \$70 per month each for
the privilege of selling food and liquors on board,
and will they explain where the
money has gone to?

(4) Is it a fact that when the *a.s.*
Sui An and the *a.s. Sui Tai* were
purchased on the advice of Mr.
Clarke, the then German Directors
of the Company obtained from the
vendors a returned commission of
\$150,000 on the deal and divided the
amount among themselves?

(5) Is it a fact, that since the
previous shareholders' meeting, the
Board obtained the services of a
superintendent, a Mr. Conner,
and that the arrangement was
found unsuitable and that the
experiment cost the company a
sum of \$3,000.

(6) Has Mr. Clarke retired from
the services of the Company, and
how long does the Company
propose to pay him £150 a month
for doing nothing?

(7) Will the Board say if it is
asking Mr. Clarke to return some
of the money, illegally paid, during
the past few months, money paid
without the sanction of the
shareholders?

The CHAIRMAN stated in reply to the
first question that Mr. Clarke was a
very old servant of the company and he
was certain everybody would agree
with him when he said that he deserved
everything that could give him. He
was in very bad health at the present
time and it would not be right that he
should be worried over financial matters
after such long and faithful service.
In reply to the second question, the
CHAIRMAN said he could not tell why
the *Tai Shas* was built. She was built
long ago for a special purpose and had
fulfilled that purpose. He knew she
had lost money and the Directors were
doing their best to recover the lost money.
Negotiations were in hand for her sale
and failing her sale, she would be laid
up and another vessel would be purchased
to take her place. In reply to the third
question, the CHAIRMAN said he did not
understand the question; he knew nothing
about the actions of the German
Directors, or what they did. With
regard to the last question the CHAIRMAN
said that he could say no more than he
had already said, except that the
Directors had the right to reward old
and faithful servants of the Company
as they pleased. Whether he would
continue to draw £150 per month he
did not know, and he could not say.

Captain MORGAN—I should like to
say—

The CHAIRMAN.—You cannot address
the meeting now Captain Morgan; the
business has terminated.

HONGKONG REFORM SOCIETY.

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING.

The first annual meeting of the
Hongkong Constitutional Reform As-
sociation was held at the City Hall
last night.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holvoyak pre-
sided over the meeting which was not
very large. The Hon. Mr. H. E.
Pollock, K.C. and Mr. J. Bentley, Hon.
Secretary, were also on the platform.

After the notice convening the meet-
ing had been read the Chairman
proposed the adoption of the accounts
which showed a balance in hand of
\$144.21, the subscriptions totalling
\$253.

The Hon. Mr. HOLVOYAK said that
there had been no occasion
to call a meeting during the past year
and apparently no work had been done.
The speaker went on to say that he
was not sure that the work would not
be done in the future, but he would
surely bear fruit. "The only occasion
on which it had seemed likely that a public
meeting would be called was in con-
nection with the proposed new Govern-
ment, but that was a public meeting
which should be held. To a certain
extent the grievance had been redressed,
and if the Association did not take a
public part on that occasion it did not
lack sympathy with the man or their
cause."

During the course of the year the
following letter was addressed by the
Association to the Secretary of State
for the Colonies—

"The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holvoyak, said
that there had been no occasion
to call a meeting during the past year
and apparently no work had been done.
The speaker went on to say that he
was not sure that the work would not
be done in the future, but he would
surely bear fruit. "The only occasion
on which it had seemed likely that a public
meeting would be called was in con-
nection with the proposed new Govern-
ment, but that was a public meeting
which should be held. To a certain
extent the grievance had been redressed,
and if the Association did not take a
public part on that occasion it did not
lack sympathy with the man or their
cause."

Mr. P. P. HONG, seconded, and the
motion was carried.

Mr. M. S. NORTHCOTE proposed and
Mr. F. FIGUEIREDO seconded the re-
solution of the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holvoyak
and Mr. R. Shawan, to the Board of
Directors, and the motion was carried.

Mr. F. MAITLAND proposed the
confirmation of the election of the Hon. Mr. D.
Landale and the motion was carried.

Mr. ROZARIO proposed and Mr. A.
CHAIKILL seconded the resolution of
Mr. A. R. Lowe and Mr. G. Bernard
Brown as auditors for the ensuing year,
and the motion was carried.

The CHAIRMAN then announced that
the dividend for 1917 was 10 per cent
on the paid-up capital of \$1,000,000, and
that the same would be paid on the 1st
of March next.

The CHAIRMAN then said he would
be glad to see the shareholders at the
annual meeting on the 25th instant.

The meeting terminated at 1.15 p.m.

Upon the above two points the Hong-
kong General Chamber of Commerce,
comprising our local experts in trade,
shipping and finance, in a letter to the
Hongkong Government dated the 28th
January last, a copy of which has been
forwarded to you in connection with
the Recommendations of the Economic
Conference of the Allies, expressed
their views as follows—

"In view of the fact that a Con-
ference of representatives of the United
Kingdom, the Dominions and India, as
foreshadowed by the Prime Minister
recently, may at some future date be
convened, it appears desirable to my
Committee that application should be
made by the Colonies to have their
nominees present on that occasion. If
this cannot be arranged, the Colonies
should, at least, have the right to send
their representatives, elected by the
Chamber of Commerce, home to advise
the Secretary of State, who, in the
scheme outlined by the Prime Minister,
will represent the Colonies at the Con-
ference."

My Committee also consider that the
Colony should elect its own member of
the Imperial Parliament.

In support of the above expressed
desire of the Chamber of Commerce to
have their nominees present at the Con-
ference the following arguments may be
advanced—

1.—That it is impossible for any
Secretary of State, or any Minister, to
be conversant with the needs and
aspirations of over 50 Colonies and
Protectorates, which differ widely from
one another in their geographical, in-
dustrial and commercial conditions, as
may be seen by comparing the needs of
Hongkong, Ceylon, Cyprus, the East
African Protectorates, the Federated
Malay States, Fiji, Mauritius, the West
African Colonies, and the West Indies.

2.—That Hongkong, in particular,
is a Colony of immense strategic value
on the borders of the vast country of
China, and that it differs considerably
in its trade conditions from such com-
paratively near neighbours as the
Straits Settlements, the Federated
Malay States, and Ceylon, though
sometimes grouped with them.

Whilst it is realized that it might be
impracticable to give to every one of
the representatives of such Crown Col-
onies and Protectorates a separate vote
in regard to any decisions recorded at
such a conference, such measures might
be not satisfactory, and if the public
were not assured that the Government
was likely to hear more of it from that
Association. He had proposed to deal
with the question of road development
in the Colony and to point out that
while the Committee had the fullest
sympathy with the road development
which was being carried on in the
hinterland it should not be done at the
expense of the development of the
roads within that part of the
Colony which was already developed.

The development of motor traffic had
now reached a stage which demanded
the serious consideration and control of
the Government, and there were roads
within the confines of Hongkong which
were unsafe for travel. It was unwise,
impolitic and unjustifiable to spend
large sums of money in developing
roads in the hinterland when there
were roads in Hongkong which were
unsafe. Further, it seemed wise to
draw attention to the growing need of
a "central" purely British school
(Applause). Conditions were such that
for the past three years it had been
practically impossible to send children
home for education and in the future it
would become increasingly difficult. It
therefore, became of paramount impor-
tance that British children should be
given an opportunity of obtaining a first-
class education within the confines
of the Colony without sending them
elsewhere. (Applause). There was
undoubtedly a growing need within the
centre of the Colony for a first-class
British school to which any parent
might send a boy or girl feeling that
an adequate education would be given
which would fit the child for life
after life in this part of the British
Empire. (Applause). At the present
moment there were at least thirty
children coming from Quarry Bay
to Hongkong for school and it was
not unreasonable to ask that for the
young children there should be a British
school in the district of Quarry Bay.
During the coming year the question
of adequate hospital accommodation for
European patients was likely to con-
sume a large portion of the budget.
It was therefore, of great

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE UKRAINIAN PEACE.
ITS PROBABLE RESULTS.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

As the details of the Ukrainian peace are studied, its importance is realised as setting in motion new forces which are likely profoundly to affect the future of Europe.

"The central fact is that what the Germans call 'a victorious peace' has only been brought about by bribing Ukraine with territory at the expense of Russia, but chiefly Poland. It was apparently the object of the Central Powers to sow discord in the three Slav States of Poland, Russia and Ukraine, but the immediate result, not contemplated by the Central Powers, has been to throw Poland into an uproar entailing the resignation of the complacent Polish Cabinet and to unite the Austro-Hungarian Poles, Slavs and Czechs in a protest which forced the Austrian Premier to resign. Though the latter's resignation has not been accepted, the crisis persists and the anti-German movement in Austria has received an impetus which may eventually result in Slavonic predominance in the dual monarchy.

The more liberal of the German newspapers continue to manifest uneasiness over the Ukrainian developments and the *Local Anzeiger* reveals that besides the Cholm question, the Poles have been embittered by the discovery that the Lodz and Bromberg districts are to be separated from Poland and the latter is to be denied access to the sea. The journal adds: "There have been great patriotic demonstrations in Lemberg and Cracow."

The *Frankfurter Zeitung's* Berlin Correspondent says the attitude of the Polish regiments towards the Russian army is seriously disquieting German political circles, and they have offered to constitute a Polish National Army.

THE CENTRAL POWERS AND THE BOLSHEVIKS.

PREPARING FOR A MILITARY MOVE.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 16.

Apparently the German public is being prepared for an Austro-German move against the Bolsheviks.

"The *Norddeutsche Zeitung* vehemently denounces the proceedings of the Bolsheviks in Finland, Estonia and Livonia, and says that the Finnish plenipotentiaries in Berlin have requested intervention. The paper further points out that the Russian Government is forming a Red Army.

The *Berlin Tagblatt* publishes a telegram from Vienna indicating that it may be necessary for the Central Powers to help Ukraine to safeguard the exchange of commodities.

ENEMY REPRESENTATIVES LEAVE PETROGRAD.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

A Berlin official announcement states that all the members of the Quadruplice Commission have left Petrograd, which confirms the impression that Germany is preparing for military action against the Bolsheviks.

THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 17.

Count Hertling has arrived in Berlin from the Army Headquarters.

CAPITAL AND LABOUR IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.

Capital and Labour, at the request of the Government, have each appointed five representatives to outline the basis of their relationship during the war.

CANADIAN FOUNDLING ASYLUM DESTROYED BY FIRE.

MONTREAL, Feb. 17.

The Foundling Hospital of the Grey Nuns has been burned and infants perished.

(This telegram has apparently suffered some mutilation in transmission.)

A FORTY YEARS' TEST.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Cough Remedy has been curing coughs and colds for the past forty years and has enjoyed popularity every year. What better recommendation is required? For sale by all Chemists and Grocers.

NORWEGIAN EXPORTS FOR THE ALLIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.

It is officially announced that Norway has agreed to send to the United States and to the Allies the bulk of her exports in exchange for necessary supplies, and also not to export to the Central Powers American products or Norwegian products replaced by the former and to prevent such goods reaching the Central Powers through neutrals. Norway has also agreed not to export more than 480,000 tons of fish to the Central Powers annually, to prohibit the export of certain metals, including nickel, tin and wolfram, to the Central Powers, to export as much of these metals as possible to the Allies and not to allow Norwegian products made with machinery and oil imported by the Allies to be exported to the Central Powers.

THE "STANDARDISATION OF GOVERNMENT TEA."

LONDON, Feb. 14.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Clynes, Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the Ministry of Food, announced the early standardisation of all Government tea at the flat rate of 2/6d. per pound, although time would be allowed in order that holders may clear their existing stocks. The Government would make no profit, but a substantial reduction in the average retail price of the last eight months was what some experts of the tea trade were incapable of attending to. The Department had been assured that it was a quite reasonable thing to standardise tea so as to give confidence to all purchasers, while bringing down the average price.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 15.

The Silver Market is very quiet.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Messrs. Samuel, Montagu and Company's Silver Report states the tone of the Market is easy. The price has fallen both in London and in New York.

RATE FOR BRITISH TREASURY BILLS REDUCED.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

The British Treasury three months and six months Bills rate has been reduced from four to three-and-a-half per cent.

AUSTRALIAN AND POST-WAR TRADE.

MR. HUGHES OUTLINES A SCHEME OF ORGANISATION.

MELBOURNE, Feb. 16.

Mr. Hughes received a warm reception when addressing a meeting of employers. He emphasised the necessity for the organisation of industry and referred at length to Germany's vast preparations for post-war trade.

Mr. Hughes outlined the following organisation scheme:—

1. The formation of an association representing each industry, primary and secondary.
2. A general council of commerce and industry composed of representatives from the various associations.
3. A Department of Commerce and Industry and a Minister of Commerce and Industry.
4. A permanent Science and Industry Bureau.
5. The appointment of trade representatives for the principal overseas markets.

Concluding, Mr. Hughes said that the British Empire's wealth was uncountable and the resources illimitable. Organised, it could control the world. Unorganised, it must fall the victim to a more efficient nation. A deep and lasting obligation rested on all the Dominions to play well their part in the great plan of national organisation, without which they were undone.

BERLIN STRIKE LEADERS SENTENCED.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 15.

The courts-martial in Berlin have imprisoned the ring-leaders of the recent strike, the maximum sentence given being 22 months' penal servitude.

DON'T RISK PNEUMONIA.

(Get rid of every cold as quickly as possible. It is the forerunner of all pulmonary trouble and pneumonia may develop in a few hours. Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is a simple, thin, pleasant-tasting, effect is marvellous. For sale by all Chemists and Grocers.)

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

GENERAL ACTIVITY.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

A patrol this morning surprised and dispersed a German working party eastward of Loos.

There was hostile artillery activity between Gossencourt and the Scarpe River, also in the Lens sector and north-eastward of Ypres.

Despite the unfavourable conditions yesterday, our aeroplanes machine-gunned a convoy and troops from a low altitude. One of our machines is missing.

A RAID REPULSED.

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

There was considerable activity of the enemy's artillery in the Quent sector. We secured prisoners in patrol encounters in the neighbourhood of Lens. A raid on a Belgian post eastward of Merckem was repulsed.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON FRENCH FRONT.

LONDON, Feb. 15.

A French communiqué reports:—

The artillery struggle continued very lively in Champagne during the night, notably in the sector of Baille-Mesnil. We took 177 prisoners here on February 13.

There was a violent bombardment during the night on the right of the Meuse and in Woëvre.

Our air squadrons on the night of February 12 dropped 4,500 kilograms of bombs on the railway stations of Thionville, Conflans, Chamblay and Metzablon, causing fires and explosions at the two last-named places.

ENEMY DETACHMENTS REPULSED.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

A French communiqué reports:—

There were fairly violent artillery actions in the same sector, on the right of the Meuse, in Woëvre and Upper Alsace.

The enemy detachments attempting to rush the lines on the Champs Wood front were repulsed.

THE EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

PURSUIT OF THE ENEMY.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

An official message from East Africa states:—

We occupied Matika in the Luenda valley on February 3. The enemy is now driven out of the area westward of Luenda.

ENEMY DESTROYER ATTACK OFF DOVER.

LONDON, Feb. 15.

The Admiralty reports:—

A flotilla of large enemy destroyers made a swift raid at one o'clock this morning on our patrol forces in the Dover Straits and sank a trawler and seven drifters which were hunting for a submarine.

BODIES RECOVERED.

LONDON, Feb. 15.

A correspondent at Dover relates that the first intimation of a naval fight was the firing beginning west of Dover and increasing in intensity as the vessels went at high-speed up the Channel. At high tide at Dover the bodies of the men of the British patrol were recovered.

THE IMPRISONED BRITISH AVIATORS.

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Router learns that the Dutch Minister at Berlin handed Germany, on February 12, a month's notice of British reprisals regarding the aviation Captain Scholten and Lieut. Wooley, whom Germany imprisoned for dropping leaflets. So far no reply has been received.

THE DANGERS OF PREMATURE PEACE.

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Lord Denbigh, in a lecture before the London Chamber of Commerce on German war aims and the dangers of a premature peace, said: "The Germans are manoeuvring for a strategic position to enable them to squeeze the British Empire whose post-war commercial position would depend on their military situation at peace. We are not asking Australians, Canadians and other Dominion troops to fight for British trade, but for the welfare of the whole Empire. The Americans are combining with us because we are fighting an unmerciful and barbarous bully."

TICKLING IN THE THROAT.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

The King's Bench has ruled that a German nationalised in Australia who was fined in London for not complying with the Alien Registration Order, was not entitled to claim that he was subject of the Empire. The Court ruled that he must be regarded here as an enemy.

BRITISH LINE EXTENDED IN PALESTINE.

LONDON, Feb. 15.

An official message from Palestine states:—

Our line has been advanced to a depth of two miles on a front of six miles astride the village of Mukhmas, north-northeast of Jerusalem, with little opposition.

FINANCING AMERICA'S WAR PREPARATIONS.

LARGE SUMS FOR GUNS, GAS AND BOMBS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.

The House of Representatives has favourably reported on the billion dollar urgent Deficiency Appropriation Bill for various military activities. Provision is made therein to expend \$31,000,000 on the very heavy artillery for extra supplementary to over \$1,750,000,000 already spent or authorized.

It is intended to erect a plant in France for the manufacture of gas, and over \$27,000,000 for aeroplane bombs is appropriated.

THE ITALIAN RETREAT.

COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY OPENS.

ROME, Feb. 16.

The Commission of Inquiry on the Italian retreat on the Piave has opened, General Canova presiding.

Signor Orlando attended and explained that no limit was placed on the Commission's powers to establish responsibilities.

GERMAN TRADE AFTER THE WAR.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS AGAINST BOYCOTT.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.

A referendum of the National Association of Manufacturers disapproved the suggested post-war trade boycott of Germany.

AN INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISTS' CONFERENCE.

ESSENTIAL FOR COMPLETE AGREEMENT.

PARIS, Feb. 16.

The French Socialists have received the British and Belgian delegates to arrange an Inter-Allied Conference.

DEMONSTRATORS CHARGED BY SOLDIERS.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 15.

The Germans have arrested and sent to Germany three Presidents of the Brussels Court of Cassation for arresting two leaders of the Flemish activist movement which had proclaimed the autonomy of Flanders. The Germans then released the two activists.

The news spread in Brussels like wild-fire and thousands of demonstrators assembled in the main square were charged by the police and soldiers, several being killed and wounded in the shooting.

All the Belgian judges have struck until the three Presidents are released.

DUTCH PROTEST.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

The Dutch Minister at Brussels has energetically reprobated the German authorities for the arrest of the three Belgian judges.

ANNULMENT OF RUSSIAN FOREIGN LOANS.

HOLLAND PROPOSES JOINT NEUTRAL ACTION.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 15.

In the Second Chamber the Foreign Minister stated that Holland had proposed joint action by neutrals regarding the annulment of Russian foreign loans. Spain had already indicated its assent to this proposal.

THE BRITISH COALING STATIONS.

A GERMAN JOKE.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 15.

Commenting on Mr. Lloyd George's speech the *Vorwärts* states that in Count Hertling's remarks about coaling stations no one in Germany saw anything but a light ironical interpretation of President Wilson's principles as regards "the freedom of the seas."

The journal deduces from the incident that speech-making across the seas merely creates a new misunderstanding.

GERMANS NATURALISED IN AUSTRALIA.

REGARDED AS ENEMIES IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

The King's Bench has ruled that a German nationalised in Australia who was fined in London for not complying with the Alien Registration Order, was not entitled to claim that he was subject of the Empire. The Court ruled that he must be regarded here as an enemy.

THE UKRAINIAN PEACE.

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR'S MANIFESTO.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 15.

A message from Vienna states that the Austrian Emperor has issued a manifesto on the occasion of the Ukrainian peace. He trusts that the gratifying first peace may soon lead to a general peace for suffering humanity. He reciprocates the neighbourly love of an aspiring young people which had sufficient resolution to express its better self.

AN INSPIRED STATEMENT.

"REACHING EUROPE'S RICHEST GRANARY."

An inspired statement in the Vienna papers in reviewing the Brest-Litovsk negotiations says: "In view of M. Trotsky's unsatisfactory attitude the Central Powers strove to make a breach in the Eastern front by making peace with Ukraine, which moreover was necessary as the only way of reaching Europe's richest granary. But the peace with Ukraine was only possible by conceding Cholm. The Government declares that the Poles cannot object to this concession, which is based on the principle of 'self-determination.' The statement adds that military assistance to the Ukrainians may be necessary to protect the transport of the surplus grain against Bolshevik attacks and concludes that Austria-Hungary is in nowise bound by the Russian declaration terminating the state of war. Austria-Hungary has no reason to denounce the armistice because, from the standpoint of International Law, a state of war still exists."

GRAIN FOR AUSTRIA.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

A telegram from Vienna to the *Reichspost* announces that Ukraine has agreed to send to Austria all available stocks of grain by July 31.

An Austrian Committee is proceeding to Kiev to arrange for transport.

AUSTRIAN TROOPS ENTER BRODY.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 15.

A telegram from Vienna states that in accordance with the terms of peace with Ukraine, Austro-Hungarian troops have entered Brody. Thus the last big town in East Galicia has been returned to Austria-Hungary.

THE ROMANIAN FRONT.

GERMANS STILL RETAIN LARGE FORCES.

PARIS, Feb. 15.

The *Matin* states the Germans still have thirty-two divisions of infantry and several divisions of cavalry on the Romanian front.

EXTENSION OF ARMISTICE BEING DISCUSSED.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 15.

A Berlin telegram states that an extension of the armistice with Rumania is now being discussed.

THE CLOSING SCENES AT BREST-LITOVSK.

QUADRUPLE STILL AT WAR WITH RUSSIA.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 15.

The German account of the closing scenes at Brest-Litovsk shows that the delegates failed to agree regarding the new Ukrainian frontier south of Brest-Litovsk. The Russian delegates contended that the proposed new frontier would be strategically disadvantageous to Russia, while the Germans declared it was not a matter of a Russo-German frontier but of a frontier between Russia and new border States.

After M. Trotsky announced the withdrawal of Russia from the war Baron Kuehlmann affirmed that the Quadruplice was still at war with Russia and warlike operations would automatically revive after the lapse of the armistice.

MEASURES TO SUPPRESS BOLSHEVIKISM.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 15.

Interviewed by the *Vrijdsche Zeitung*, M. Radolavoff, the Bulgarian Premier, expressed a significant sentiment when he said the Quadruplice must take measures to prevent the spread of Bolshevism, which was endangering civilization. Referring to Rumania he declared that the Rumanians had not yet realised the seriousness of their position. "Only after the capitulation of their army can they secure peace."

COUNT CZERNIN RETURNS TO VIENNA.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 15.

Replying to the welcome of the Burgomaster of Vienna on his return from Brest-Litovsk, Count Czernin stated that he received positive assurance that all Austrian war-prisoners in Russia would be released. Civil war in Russia and Ukraine was bound to create many difficulties but he was convinced an honourable general peace would be obtained if they held out a little longer.

SWEDISH INTERVENTION IN ALAND ISLANDS.

RUSSIAN SOLDIERS REQUIRED TO DEPART.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

A telegram from Copenhagen states that the Swedish expedition has arrived at the Aland Islands.

A Swedish gunboat demanded that the Russian soldiers leave the Islands whereupon the Russians destroyed the signal station and blew up munition dumps.

THE BOLSHEVIK REPRESENTATIVE AT STOCKHOLM HAS LEFT BY A SWEDISH TROOPER FOR THE ISLANDS TO REQUEST THE RUSSIANS TO LEAVE.

HARPER'S BALSMIO COUGH LINCTUS.

The mild and soothing influence which this preparation has classes it among the most valuable of its kind. It cures Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Shortness of Breathing, or Difficulty of Expectoration; and while it removes the accumulation of phlegm from the lungs and soothes the irritation of the membranes of the throat and chest, rendering those delicate parts less susceptible of future irritation and disease.

PRICES: \$1.00 and \$1.50 PER BOTTLE.

Queer's Dispensary
(CORNER & CHURCH)

Tel. 492.

81, Queen's Road Central.

TO THE ARCHITECT AND TO THE ENGINEER.

"An ounce of demonstration is worth a pound of theory."

WE DEMONSTRATE WITH

"MALTHOID"

and we invite the Profession and others interested not only to witness our demonstrations, but to bear witness that "the results justify the claims made both as to material and methods of roof construction."

SHOW! CLEAN! WATERPROOF! "MALTHOID" BEST! SAFEST! SHOWPROOF!

Agents, BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.

HONGKONG.

ANNOUNCEMENT

OF TACK LOONG.

THE OLDEST & LARGEST CHINAWARE CONCERN IN CANTON.

OUR Patrons are desired to note that Mr. LI HON CHY, also known as NG SHEUNG, who has heretofore represented this House for the Foreign Department, is no longer in our employ and has no authority to act on our behalf in any capacity whatsoever. Our new partner, Mr. FUNG YU HING, also known as FO HING, will represent this House hereafter.

The general management and staff, except the above change, remain the same as before, and all commands or enquiries will receive the same care and prompt attention as in the past.

Canton, February 1, 1918.

BELGIAN CHILDREN'S FUND IN HOLLAND.

THIS SOCIETY, under the Presidency of H. S. E. Princess A. de Ligne, brings SICK and DEBILITATED CHILDREN from BELGIUM into Holland, clothes and feeds them, gives them Medical care, and when restored to health has to return them to Belgium, for funds do not permit more.

700 SIMILAR CASES ARE DEALT WITH MONTHLY.

WILL YOU NOT HELP this good work? Remittances should be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, "Working Men's Belgian Fund" 32, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W. 1.

Registered War Charities Act, 1916.

THE MAGISTRACY.

A YOUNG WOMAN CHARGED.

A youthful Chinese married woman was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning, with being in the unlawful possession of a deposit receipt for \$300 at the International Banking Corporation, knowing same to have been unlawfully stolen outside the Colony.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared to prosecute on behalf of the complainant.

Defendant said she received the deposit receipt from her husband. She did not know that it had been stolen.

Mr. Gardiner applied for a formal demand.

Mr. Dyer Ball granted the application and remanded the defendant until next Saturday, bail being fixed at \$100.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

A young Chinese was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning, with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of jewellery valued at \$25.

Inspector Browne said the real value of the jewels was less than \$25. The ornaments were not made of pure gold but of silver encased with gold.

Sgt. Ingham deposed that the defendant when questioned as to the ownership of the jewels said they belonged to his wife.

Defendant said the jewellery belonged to a friend of his in Canton. This friend asked him to sell it in Hongkong for \$15. Finding he was unable to sell them at the price stipulated he went to pawn them for \$10, when he was arrested. His idea was to purchase rubies with the money and then resell them in Canton where a better price could be obtained, thus rewarding himself for the trouble besides providing enough money to redeem the jewels.

His Worship: What would you have replied if your friend asked where his jewels were?—I would have told him that they were being kept by a friend.

Mr. Dyer Ball remarked that the jewels would be safer in the custody of the Police. The jewels, he added, would be returned to defendant's friend if he puts in his claim, if ever.

A fine of \$25, with the alternative of one month's hard labour in default of payment was imposed.

THE USUAL TALE.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. B. Wood this morning, with being in unlawful possession of 35½ taels of prepared opium.

Sgt. Bond stated that the defendant was arrested by a Chinese revenue officer as he was about to take train for Shek-lung. The basket defendant carried was searched, and 35½ taels of opium were found concealed at the bottom.

Defendant admitted the possession. He said that the drug did not belong to him but to a friend who asked him to take it to his mother's mother.

A sentence of six months' hard labour was passed.

THE VICTORIA REGATTA.

The Chinese Cup in connection with the Victoria Regatta held on Saturday, the 18th inst., was rowed off yesterday at 5 p.m. This race which was open to non-prize winners was competed by two crews. The course was half a mile. The race was a good one, Lee's winning by a length after a hard tussle. The crews were—

Lee—M. A. Carvalho (bow), G. M. de Rosa, S. V. Monteiro, L. Corporal, A. Filbey (stroke), and R. Tatam (cox).

Rosa—Lieut. Levey (bow), S. K. K. K. J. McAlister, A. H. Carroll (stroke), and L. G. Remedios (cox).

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

Orders issued by Mr. P. G. Jenkins, D.S.P. (R.).

WEDNESDAY, 20th instant.—5.15 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Sections at Gun Club Hill.

5.30 p.m. Band practice at Headquarters.

6.30 p.m. Gymnasium at St. Andrew's Church Hall.

G. E. STEWART, Captain, Adjutant, H.K. Defence Corps.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

Orders issued by Mr. P. G. Jenkins, D.S.P. (R.).

WEDNESDAY, 20th instant.—All members of No. 3 Company (not including Ambulance and Drummers) who have not fired Part 1 will leave Black Pier at 9 a.m. on Sunday next, February 24th, returning at about 1 p.m.

Members of No. 3 Company, Ambulance, and Drummers requiring fresh issue of uniform in summer uniform are to attend at Headquarters Club on Wednesday, February 20th, at 5.30 p.m. Reference should be made to Orders of February 15/18.

The system of convening a Board at irregular intervals for specified cases will cease as from this date.

A disciplinary Board will sit regularly on Mondays (except holidays) at Headquarters Club at 5.15 p.m.

Inspectors of the various commands may attend in relation as members thereof.

The first regular Board will sit on Monday, March 4th.

The Hon. C. S. H. has approved the appointment of 2nd Lieut. (Adjutant) to the H.K. Defence Corps.

By Order, T. F. Hovell, A.D.C. (R.) and Adjutant.

HONGKONG REFORM SOCIETY.

(Continued from Page 4.)

bell-Bannerman who "achieved a work in South Africa by one who set of statesmanship which has already borne, and will continue to bear, the most far-reaching results in the history of this Empire." That act, said Mr. Pollock, was the granting of local autonomy to the South African Union. (Applause.) Another statement of which he would like to remind them was that of President Wilson who said "This world must be made safe for democracy." That, said Mr. Pollock, was the main object of which was the extension of representative Government to this Colony. They were not claiming too much when they said that on the Imperial Council of the Empire of the future, not merely Hongkong, but also the Straits Settlements, and the Federated Malay States, should be represented to look after the interests of this important eastern coast of Asia. It seemed an absurdity that there was no Imperial representative of that coast, which would undoubtedly play an increasingly larger part in the future of the world.

The motion for the adoption of the accounts was then carried.

The following officers were then elected:—

President.—Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

Vice-President.—Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.

The Chairman intimated that in consequence of other duties Mr. Bentley did not seek election as Secretary and he proposed that Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin be elected. This was agreed to.

Treasurer.—Mr. E. A. M. Williams.

The Committee.—Hon. Mr. R. Sheehan, Dr. Forryth, Messrs. F. B. L. Bowley, A. G. Coppin, A. Forbes, E. D. Ormiston, Henry Humphreys, D. Templeton, C. D. Wilkinson, J. W. Graham, C. G. Alabaster, J. P. Briggs, J. P. Sathas, A. E. Griffin and J. Bentley.

A Tientsin paper says:—There is still another report that many German spies and agents are at work in Fengtien Province. German agents of a Bolshevik complexion, in liaison with Manchurian loyalists, etc., are bent on mischief. There are said to be about 150 Chinese anarchists in the three Eastern Provinces. They are identified with the anti-Japanese movement.

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HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 16th February, is as follows:—

	Receipts for week	Aggregate Receipts for 7 weeks
This year	15,165	94,519
Last year	12,514	84,563
Increase	2,651	9,956
Decrease	—	—

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders by Major H. E. Morgan, Administrative Commandant.

1. Transfers to Police Reserve.—N.C.O.s and men willing to transfer to the Police Reserve if called upon to do so, are requested to send their names to their Platoon Commanders by 15 o'clock on Wednesday, 20th instant. Platoon Commanders will forward all names received to the Orderly Room by 7 p.m. on Wednesday, 20th instant.

Orders for Cadet Company by 2nd Lieut. J. E. W. Board.

WEDNESDAY, 20th instant.—5.15 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Sections at Gun Club Hill.

5.30 p.m. Band practice at Headquarters.

6.30 p.m. Gymnasium at St. Andrew's Church Hall.

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"Compare the work"



The Typewriter of Triple Service:—
Letter Making,
Card Typing,
Billing,
all in one.

More work with less effort.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
4, Des Voeux Road Central.

"OUR LITTLE BIT" SOCIETY.

The above society has to-day sent to Messrs. Sheehan, Tomes & Co., two cases of war work as follows:—

For Mrs. Eden, Jacksonville Work Society, 34 Marlborough Mansions, West Hampstead, N.W.—2 quilts, 2 pillows, 4 pairs stretcher boots, 74 pairs pyjamas, 84 white woollen caps, 15 white woollen socks, 30 pairs socks, 49 pairs woollen mittens, 11 mittens and 17 sleeveless sweaters.

For Colonel Gordon Hall, Cairo, Egypt—438 rolled bandages, 4 floor cloths, 37 mops, 40 vests, 100 suits pyjamas, 36 pairs cloth slippers, and 7 bogs.

The winning number of the raffle for an embroidered tablecloth is No. 20, Mrs. Barker. The proceeds—\$100—were devoted to a wool fund for war comforts.

Workers are reminded that material can be obtained from Mrs. S. E. Green, 15 Hankow Road, Kowloon, on Tuesdays and Fridays, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m.

PIANOFORTE RECITAL AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Quite a large number of people attended Mr. Denman Fuller's Pianoforte recital at Government House last night, which was given in aid of the Prisoners of War Fund, and of the funds of the Ladies' Emergency Committee of the Navy League.

Amongst those present were His Excellency the Governor and Miss Iris May, and His Excellency the General Officer Commanding.

The programme opened with five well-known Chopin compositions excellently rendered by Mr. Fuller, after which Mr. McQuade, accompanied by Mrs. Black, played a violin study—the Allegro, movement of Spjogren's Sonata No. 2—which was much applauded.

Mr. Denman Fuller then played nine selections which included two lesser known works by Balfour Gardiner and Cyril Scott, after which Mr. McQuade played two more violin selections. Mr. Fuller brought the concert to its conclusion by three of Liszt's compositions including the well-known "Liebestraum," in which perhaps the pianist was at his best, after which the National Anthem was sung.

The programme was as follows:—

1. Polonaise in A flat
Prelude in C
Nocturne in sharp
Ballade in A flat

MR. DENMAN FULLER.
2. Allegro (Sonata) by Spjogren
MR. W. MCQUADE.
3. De Profundis
Hunting Song
Reflets dans l'eau
Capriccio
Automne
Sphix
West Wind
Caprice Espagnole
Mozart's
MR. DENMAN FULLER.
4. Swing Song
L. Barnes
Caucasians
Andantino
MR. W. MCQUADE.
5. Study
Dream of Love
La Campanella
MR. DENMAN FULLER.

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THE EARTHQUAKE AT SHANGHAI.

The following report is taken from the N.Y. C. Daily News of the 14th inst.:

A strong earthquake shock was felt in Shanghai yesterday afternoon shortly after 2 o'clock. For nearly half a minute the shock was perceptible, shudders and revolving fan fixtures swung and many people who happened to be stationary at the time felt the effect of the disturbance. Clocks also were stopped in some cases. During the afternoon telegraphic communication on the Great Northern Telegraph Co.'s line was interrupted between Shanghai and Hongkong, and while the cause of this has not been ascertained at the time of inquiry it is thought possible that the earthquake might be responsible. However, the Great Eastern Telegraph Co.'s lines were not affected.

The report issued by the Siccawei Observatory shows that the tremors were first experienced at 2.9 p.m., and that at 2.12 the vibrations became very strong, undulatory and in a western direction. The tremors lasted for some time, but as all the delicate instruments were seriously affected, some being actually thrown down, it is impossible to give accurate figures. The shock was felt particularly in the western districts and as far as 40 kilometres from Shanghai. The motion was from east to west and it is thought likely, from the information available, that the strongest shock occurred 800 miles westward or southward of Shanghai. At Siccawei Observatory the shock was the severest that had been experienced during the past 12 years. Clocks were stopped and movable objects violently shaken for 20 seconds.

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